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FBIS-LAT-78-128
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3 July 1978
Vol VI No 128

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

LATIN AMERICA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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CONSENSUS OBTAINED FOR REVISION OF TUNA AGREEMENT

PA301527Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2355 GMT 29 Jun 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Representatives of the governments of the United States, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama today agreed on the need for a full revision of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (CIAT).

At the end of the meeting this afternoon, called by the United States and Costa Rica to discuss various issues concerning tuna conservation and fishing, the delegates unanimously agreed on the need to draft a new instrument on the matter.

The new document would include a policy aimed at preserving the tuna species and other fish usually found in schools of tuna.

The communique issued today also expresses the conviction that the new instrument should contain other rules to provide an equitable formula under which to award the tuna catch quotas.

The four delegations agreed to fix a system of licence fees that will justly respond to the rights of the nation in which the fishing takes place.

They also proposed the signing of new contracts, with the participation of more countries, in order to promote a formula of understanding prior to the initiation of formal negotiations for the signing of a new international tropical tuna agreement.

The conference examined two documents submitted by the countries which called the meeting. The documents, on general lines, reflect the decisions included in the final communique.

The U.S. Representative recommended the adoption of a type of fishing licence valid for all countries interested in tuna fishing and preservation in the eastern Pacific. The recommendation was accepted.

RUMORS OF MINISTERIAL CHANGES REPORTED IN WEEKLY

PY301626Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1217 GMT 30 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun--Former Commander of the Army Lt Gen Leandro Enrique Anaya (ret), current Argentine ambassador to Spain, will reportedly be appointed interior minister, replacing Maj Gen Albano Harguindeguy, who at the end of this year will be assigned to a strictly military mission. At the same time, Lorenzo Sigaut is again being mentioned as successor to Jose Martinez de Hoz as economy minister.

The two reports were published in the latest issue of the weekly TRIBUNA DE LA REPUBLICA, which states that the possible appointment of Anaya as interior minister seems "to indicate a better relationship with Peronism, which still remembers the emotional speech he gave at Peron's funeral 4 years ago."

In the same article, entitled "And Now What?," the weekly announces, in connection with other recent reports, that "the minister of culture and education, Juan Jose Catalan, Videla's personal friend, may soon resign" because his administration "has been widely criticized--for example, by the navy, the air force and the Catholic Church itself."

With regard to the economic leadership, the weekly indicates that Communications Secretary Gen Alberto Nieto (ret) resigned "because of disagreements with Martinez de Hoz" and that "this resignation created understandable concern in the Economy Ministry, because Nieto is a military man."

The weekly points out regarding the economic leadership that "a wave of rumors again mentions Lorenzo Sigaut, former employee of Adalbert Krieger Vasena, as successor to Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz."

According to TRIBUNA DE LA REPUBLICA, the man to replace the leader of the government economic team was reportedly proposed by Army Chief of Staff Gen Roberto Viola.

Regarding strictly military matters, the weekly believes that Lt Gen Jorge Videla is "ready to publicly announce the appointment of General Viola as the future commander of the army." According to the weekly, this appointment "has reportedly received the support of Gen Diego Urricarret, head of Fabricaciones Militares" and next in line after Viola, of "Gen Leopoldo Galtieri and Gen Jose Vaquero, commander of II and V Corps," and of Minister Harguindeguy.

"By contrast, Gen Carlos Laidlaw, planning minister, and Gen Santiago Riveros, commander of military institutes, have reportedly recommended Gen Carlos Suarez Mason, commander of I Corps and third in rank behind Urricarret," the weekly claims.

The article states that "the positions of General Suarez Mason and Gen Luciao Benjamin Menendez, commander of III Corps, are not known."

In conclusion, the weekly states: "Even if the rumors are true--and this is impossible to confirm--the appointment of army commander is clearly Videla's prerogative under the mechanism set up by the army, and therefore Viola's name continues to lead the possibilities."

DECISION ON DETAINEES PROMISED BEFORE 1 AUGUST

PY301409Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun--The military junta will make a decision before 1 August 1978, when Lt Gen Jorge Rafael Videla leaves the junta, regarding the status of detainees held under the institutional act, including former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron. The highest level of the armed forces is currently making a thorough study of this.

According to air force sources, the decision will be made by the highest government organization in accordance with the demands of the new power structure, a structure which will go into effect on 1 August.

With regard to the status of detainees under the institutional act, the air force source denied that former President Peron may be sentenced to 4 years in prison, but he did not give any details regarding what the sentence would be.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RELEASE NAMES OF SLAIN

PY010226Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0020 GMT 1 Jul 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 20 Jun--Military sources stated tonight that the military government will not disclose any list of guerrillas killed by security forces since the regime came into power in 1976.

The sources added that Commander in Chief of the Army and chief of state Gen Jorge Rafael Videla today sent a radio message regarding this issue to all army units.

Rumors that such a list would be published shortly circulated persistently during the past few days, but were categorically denied tonight by authoritative spokesmen.

The rumors stated that before 1 August the governing junta would publish the number of deaths and names of the extremists killed in confrontations with the army during the past 3 years.

A few hours before being sworn in as chief of state for a new period of 3 years--that is, until 1981--Videla will address the nation on radio and television to announce some of the general guidelines of his second term. The sources indicated that Videla will be sworn in at the government house, while the other members of the military junta (who will continue to cogovern) will do so in the building which formerly housed the National Congress.

DISAPPEARANCE OF SOCIALISTS REVEALED IN COURT

PY011242Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2115 GMT 30 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun--Thirty new cases of persons disappearing in Argentina between March 1976, when the military took power, and April 1978 were revealed here today in legal circles.

The cases were presented to the Supreme Court by relatives of the missing, almost all members of the disbanded Socialist Workers Party (leftist), under the sponsorship of local lawyer Enrique Broquen.

The cases concern 50 members of that party. However, 20 have already appeared on the list of 2,523 missing persons [as published] published in May by the conservative newspaper LA PRENSA.

The brief was drawn up by Argentine human rights organizations.

The cases announced today were dealt with by the Supreme Court on 23 June.

GENDARMERIE DIRECTOR CALLS BORDER WITH CHILE NORMAL

PY301601Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0552 GMT 30 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Cordoba, Argentina, 29 Jun--Gen Fernando Santiago, director general of the national gendarmerie, asserted here today that the situation on the border with Chile is absolutely normal. He indicated that for the time being no special preventive measures have been taken and that daily activities in those places are normal. He added that the usual security measures are being maintained and activity in those areas is being carried out according to outlined plans and without any special guidelines. Santiago is currently visiting gendarme units in the interior.

BOMB EXPLODES OUTSIDE POLICE STATION

PY290305Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0150 GMT 29 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jun--An explosive device was thrown tonight against the front of the 43d precinct building located in Floresta. According to police sources, the explosion caused only slight material damage and left no victims. The incident took place a few minutes after 2200 when a group of unidentified persons threw the device against the police building, located at 3867 Avellaneda Street in the Floresta neighborhood. A thorough search and control operation was immediately put into effect while security measures were taken in the area surrounding the building.

PERUVIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA021201Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2358 GMT 1 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Jul (TELAM)--A Peruvian military delegation headed by Maj Gen Pedro Richter Prada, army chief of staff and president of the Peruvian Armed Forces Joint Command, arrived here this afternoon by air. He is accompanied by Brig Gen Hernan Diat Lendorff, secretary general of the War Ministry, and Lt Col Jose del Campo Torero, the chief of staff's aide. The Peruvian military delegation arrived here at the special invitation of the Argentine Army commander in chief. The Argentine Government has declared the delegates guests of honor.

BRIEFS

CENTRAL BANK BALANCE--Buenos Aires, 26 Jun--According to the latest report from the Central Bank, gold reserves and other assets increased by 23,081,000,000 pesos between 15 June and 23 June and totaled 2,369,769,000,000 pesos. During the same period, money circulation increased by 96,904,000,000 pesos, reaching a total of 2,103,764,000,000. Deposits by financial institutions increased by 96,904,000,000, while government deposits decreased by 22,881,000,000. This results in a total increase of 74,168,000,000 pesos. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2347 GMT 26 Jun 78 PY]

ARMED FORCES COMMUNIQUE DENIES CHARGES OF PARTISANSHIP

PY301355Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Jun 78 PY

[Text of undated communique released by armed forces headquarters]

[Text] Following the meeting of commanders of main military units and military institutions held in the first days of April this year, their conclusions were released to the press on 5 April in the presence of the president, the cabinet, the military command and the commanders of main military units who had attended the meeting. The armed forces do not know of the existence of any other document.

Accusations of partisanship and interference and other statements on the present electoral process which have been made against the armed forces are completely untrue and can only be called malicious, since they are intended to disturb the armed forces, which are fulfilling their specific function.

The armed forces jointly confirm both their full support for the president and, in accordance with their democratic calling, service to the people, their decision to help complete the constitutionalization of the country.

ADRIAZOLA DENIES SECRET TALKS WITH CHILE

PY011637Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1552 GMT 1 Jul 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 1 Jul--Bolivian Foreign Minister Oscar Adriazola emphasized here today that he did not meet his Chilean counterpart, Hernan Cubillos--even informally--during the annual OAS assembly which was held in Washington.

Adriazola stressed that no resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries will be possible unless new factors are first taken into account which can lead to a real and final solution of Bolivia's landlocked situation. There can be no secret talks between Bolivia and Chile, he added.

Adriazola stated that he was introduced to his Chilean colleague, but that there was no informal meeting. The foreign minister emphasized that it was simply an exchange of greetings and nothing else.

He concluded: Bolivia believes in dialog, but not as a delaying tactic to postpone the just hopes of a nation.

ELECTORAL COURT, RIGHTS ASSEMBLY COORDINATE ACTIVITIES

PY292113Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpt] In the last few hours members of the National Electoral Court and representatives of the Bolivian Permanent Human Rights Assembly have met to coordinate actions which the two organizations will take before 9 July. This statement was made by Father Julio Tumiri Javier, who said that Julio Mantilla has told the human rights organization that the electoral process continues according to plan and that there have only been some difficulties which will be overcome in the next few days. He explained that those difficulties consisted mainly of providing some distant regions of the country with election material.

TEXT OF GOVERNMENT'S NEW POLITICAL REFORMS

PY301739Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Jun 78 p 5 PY

[Text of constitutional reforms to be submitted to Congress on 26 June]

[Text] In line with Article 49 of the Federal Constitution, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate hereby promulgate the following amendments to the National Constitution:

Article 1. The following articles of the Federal Constitution are hereby to be enforced with the following amendments:

Article 29

Paragraph 1. A) By the president of the Federal Senate in case of the implementation of the state of siege, state of emergency, federal intervention or...

Article 32. The deputy and senators cannot be punished for their opinions, statements or votes during their terms in office unless their actions constitute a crime against national security.

Paragraph 1. As of their appointment and until the beginning of the next legislative period the members of the two congressional chambers cannot be arrested unless caught while committing a crime for which bail is not allowed. Nor can they be called to stand trial without prior permission from the chamber to which they belong.

Paragraph 2. If the chamber fails to make a decision 40 days after receiving the request, permission will be considered to be granted.

Paragraph 3. In case of arrest while committing a crime for which bail is not allowed, report of this arrest will have to be submitted to the appropriate chamber within 48 hours. The chamber will either confirm or reject the imprisonment and will decide whether charges should be pressed.

Paragraph 4. Deputy or senators can only be tried by the Supreme Federal Court.

Paragraph 5. For trial of those crimes provided for in the National Security Law which do not require congressional permission, once the Supreme Federal Court receives the charges filed by the attorney general, the term in office of the deputy or senator accused of such crimes will be suspended until a final decision is reached.

Paragraph 6. The incorporation into the armed forces of either deputies or senators, even if they are military officers, other than in times of war, will require congressional permission from the appropriate chamber.

Paragraph 7. The legal prerrogatives of senators and deputies called to testify will not apply if they fail to report to court within 30 days after being summoned, without a valid reason.

Article 35

Paragraph 5. The above paragraph will apply to the severance of congressional terms in office provided for in Article 32, Paragraph 5.

Article 47

Paragraph 2. The Constitution cannot be changed during a state of siege or a state of emergency.

Article 48

In any of the cases provided for in the above article, the proposal must be discussed and voted in two rounds, within 90 days of its receipt. It will be considered approved if it is to get an absolute majority on both occasions in the two chambers.

Article 55

Paragraph 1. Once the decree law, which will go into effect immediately, is published, the president of the nation will submit it to Congress which will have to approve or reject it within 60 days after receiving it and without being able to amend it: if no decision is reached within this period, the decree law will be considered approved.

Article 81

XVI. To establish emergency measures, and to decree the state of siege or the state of emergency:

Article 137

IX. The decreeing of loss of term of office for senators, deputies and councilmen in cases provided for in Article 152 Paragraph 5.

Article 52 [as published, presumably 152]

The organization and functioning of political parties will be provided for by federal law in line with the provisions of this article.

Paragraph 1. These principles will be followed for the organization of political parties:
I. A democratic representative regime based on party pluralism and guarantees for the basic rights of man.
II. Legal status through the registration of the party charter.
III. Lack of connections of any kind with foreign governments, organizations or parties.
IV. Nationwide status, without detriment to the decision-making power of regional or municipal organizations.

Paragraph 2. The functioning of political parties must abide by the following requirements:
I. At least 10 percent of the deputies and senators must be founding members of the party who have signed the act creating the party; or
II. An expressed support of at least 5 percent of the voters who have voted at the last general elections for deputies, distributed through at least 11 states at the minimum rate of 3 percent in each state;
III. Permanent activity within the program approved by the Supreme Electoral Court;
IV. Party discipline;
V. Financial control;

Paragraph 3. The party which obtains fewer votes than established in item II of the above paragraph will have no right to representation, in which case it will be considered null and void.

Paragraph 4. The termination of political parties will be established in the way and under circumstances established by law.

Paragraph 5. Those whose attitudes or vote oppose legitimately established guidelines of the party leadership, or those who leave the party which has elected them, unless they do so to become founding members of other party, will lose their terms in office in the Federal Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, state legislative assemblies and municipal councils.

Paragraph 6. The loss of term in office in the cases provided for in the above paragraph will be ordered by the Electoral Court after refeiving the suit filed by the party and guaranteeing the defendant broad rights to a defense.

Article 153

Paragraph 11. There will be no death penalty, lifetime imprisonment or deportation. As for the death penalty, exception is to be made for the penal laws applicable in case of foreign war. The law will provide for the loss of property for damages caused to the public treasury or for illegal acquisition of wealth while holding public office.

Chapter V

Regarding emergency measures, state of siege and state or emergency.

Article 155. In well-defined and restricted areas and to maintain or promptly restore public order or social peace threatened or affected by calamities or serious disturbances which do not justify decreeing the state of siege or the state of emergency, the president can adopt emergency measures deemed necessary, indicating the coercive measures to be applied from those established in Paragraph 2, Article 156.

Paragraph 1. The president will inform the Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Congress of the measures adopted and the reasons for taking them within 48 hours of their implementation.

Paragraph 2. Should new measures be adopted in addition to those already implemented, the president will act as established in the previous paragraph.

Article 156. In case of war or for the purpose of preserving the country's integrity and independence, the normal function of its government branches and institutions whenever threatened by elements of subversion, the president can decree the state of siege after listening to the National Security Council.

Paragraph 1. The decree implementing the state of siege will spell out the regions affected by this measure and the norms to be observed; and it will also appoint the personnel to be charged with implementing this measure.

Paragraph 2. The state of siege involves the following coercive measures:

A. Residence restricted within a given place;
B. Arrest in facilities other than those used for common criminals;
C. Home search and arrest;
D. Suspension of the freedom of meeting and association;
E. Intervention of class or professional organizations;
F. Censorship of mail, press, telecommunications and public amusements;
G. Use or temporary occupation of property belonging to decentralized agencies, public enterprises, mixed-economy societies or public service concessionaires, as well as suspension from posts, functions or employment in these organizations.

Paragraph 3. Except in case of war, the duration of the state of siege will not be more than 180 days, but it can be renewed if the reasons for its adoption persist.

Paragraph 4. The decree of the state of siege or its extension will be submitted to the National Congress by the president within 5 days, providing justification for this measure.

Paragraph 5. If the National Congress should be in recess, it will immediately be called to session by the president of the Federal Congress.

Paragraph 6. During the period in which the state of siege is in force and without excluding the measures provided in Article 154, the National Congress can by law suspend other constitutional guarantees.

Paragraph 7. The immunities for federal deputies and senators can be suspended during the state of siege by resolution of the congressional houses to which they belong.

Article 157. Within 30 days after the state of siege has ended and its effects consequently terminated, the president will send to Congress a message justifying the measures implemented.

Single paragraph. Failure to observe any of the provisions for implementation of the state of siege will render illegal any coercive measure applied, and the person who had been subjected to it can resort to the judicial branch.

Article 158. After listening to the Constitutional Council, the president can decree the state of emergency whenever the immediate adoption of measures is necessary in case of war or to supress subversive activities referred to in Article 156.

Paragraph 1. The decree imposing the state of emergency will spell out its duration, the regions affected, and the coercive measures to be applied from those available under Article 156, Paragraph 2.

Paragraph 2. The duration of the state of emergency will be no longer than 90 days, renewable if the reasons for its adoption persist.

Paragraph 3. The decree of the state of emergency or its prorogation, with the justifications, will be reported to the chamber of deputies and the federal senate within 5 days of its promulgation.

Paragraph 4. Should Congress not be in session to comply with the previous paragraph, the president of the Federal Senate will call both houses to session within 5 days after Congress receives such decree, and both houses will remain in session as long as the state of emergency lasts.

Paragraph 5. The provisions of Article 157, Paragraph 7 and those of Article 157 and its single paragraph are to be applied to the state of emergency.

Article 159. The Constitutional Council is headed by the nation's president and ex-officio members of it are the nation's vice president, the president of the Senate, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, the justice minister, and a minister representative of the armed forces.

Single paragraph. The law can allow the admission of other ex-officio or possible members.

Article 185. Ineligibility for any public or labor union post, in addition to other cases provided for in this Constitution and in a complementary law, will be maintained for the period a citizen has his political rights suspended.

Article 2. To comply with provisions of Paragraphs 5 and 6 of Article 152 of the Federal Constitution, no case of party disloyalty can be made against the affiliation of federal senators, federal deputies, state deputies and city councimen with another constituted party 1 year after this amendment becomes effective.

Article 3. Institutional acts and complementary acts, even though they may contradict the Federal Constitution, will remain in effect--together with actions taken under them--until the date on which this amendment becomes effective, and these actions cannot be judicially reviewed.

Article 4. These amendments go into effect on 15 March 1979.

PINOCHET DECLINES COMMENT ON INSTABILITY RUMORS

PY302124Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1920 GMT 30 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 30 Jun--Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet commented on a series of rumors circulating in the country by saying that "there is nothing concrete; therefore, I cannot deny anything." The newspaper LA TERCERA deplores what it calls a psychological campaign and stated that the rumors concern the government's alleged instability, replacement of the nation's top authorities, and the surrounding of the government house by the armed forces. The journal EL CRONISTA says that the rumors are geared to create concern that the military regime is in a weak position. Pinochet and the defense minister stated that the entire rumor campaign originates from desperate groups which are losing their influence day by day because the country is in a phase of tranquillity and normality.

CUBILLOS REITERATES VIEWS ON LANDAU'S RECALL

PY301653Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1451 GMT 30 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 30 Jun--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos said today that if the call for consultations with the U.S. ambassador to Santiago was designed to exert pressure on Chile, "I do not think it will achieve anything." He added: "If it was an attempt to put Chile in a difficult spot at the OAS assembly, that did not succeed either." Cubillos stated: "We do not want to operate on the basis of informal procedures, which might later be subject to capricious interpretations." He also indicated his confidence that Ambassador Landau's consultations in Washington will have good results. Relating Ambassador Lanudau's trip to investigation of the murder of former Foreign Minister Letelier, Cubillos stated: "We are not dealing here with the extradition of Gen Manuel Contreras, or of any other official or officer of the armed forces."

CUBILLOS PRESENTS HARSH VIEW OF U.S., OAS

PY300328Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0238 GMT 30 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, 29 Jun--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos today stated that the OAS has become an association of Carribbean states which includes the United States, Venezuela, and Mexico. Cubillos said there is obvious separation from the other nations in the hemisphere. He added that the United States placed very little importance in the OAS meeting.

The head of the Chilean diplomatic corps made these statements during a meeting held at the government house, which was presided over by President Gen Augusto Pinochet. Cabinet ministers and some generals from the armed forces also attended the meeting. Minister Cubillos also complained that the OAS meeting, which was attended by ministers of all the hemisphere's nations, was not even mentioned by the U.S. press. He mentioned that a small and already outdated criticism was made during one of the meeting meetings by Jamaica, Cuba's voice in the OAS.

Cubillos said that during the meeting it was obvious that there was a spontaneous and ever increasing irritation with the United States on the part of all the important Latin American nations located south of Colombia.

He said: This situation resulted not only from the interference and bad manners with which the United States treats Latin America, but also from protectionist business practices.

He concluded by saying that these measures are affecting bilateral relations between the majority of nations and the present U.S. administration.

FRG PARLIAMENT MEMBERS WILL FILE NEGATIVE REPORT

PA030317Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2340 GMT 2 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 Jul (LATIN)--A delegation of Social Democratic Party (SPD) members of Parliament from the FRG who visited Chile for 6 days to learn about the situation in that country will submit a negative report on what they saw so that the Bundestag (German parliament) does not recommend economic aid to Chile, they told newsmen. Their position also carried an implicit call for international organizations to exert pressure in order to completely isolate Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte's military regime.

Herta Deubler-Gmelin [as received] Hans Joachim Hoffman and Ernest Waltermathe, deputies belonging to the SPD's extreme leftwing, talked to Chilean newsmen in this capital and explained to them the real purpose of their visit. They told newsmen that "they wanted to form their own ideas about the social, economic and labor character of the population." They said that their investigations into human rights should not be interpreted as meddling in the country's internal affairs. "What we want," they added, "is to be properly informed for when the time comes for parliament to make a decision."

The members of the German parliament met here with Israel Borquez, president of the Supreme Court of Justice; Monsignor Raul Silva Henriquez, archbishop of Santiago; Economy Minister Pablo Garaona; the Vicariate of Solidarity; labor and political leaders; foreign diplomatic missions; UN offices and the International Red Cross.

Regarding persons who have disappeared, they said that despite the hunger strikes and the government's promises, "there has not been an adequate or serious investigation as the government had promised."

They categorically denied that they were prejudiced by talking to persons and organizations opposed to President Pinochet's regime before they came to Chile.

They criticized Chile's economic policy as designed by U.S. economist Milton Friedman, which although it has proven to be the correct strategy, "because it has lowered inflation and improved the balance of payments, has on the other hand not taken into account the sacrifices required and, what is worse, has widened the gap between the rich and the poor."

Concluding, they said "we will vote against any aid to Chile until the promises made to us by some official sources, in connection with a prompt return to a constitutional system and freedom for trade unions, come true."

BRIEFS

IMPORT OF COLOR TELEVISIONS--Santiago, Chile 28 Jun--This year Chile will import 85,000 color television sets under the terms of a Central Bank authorization, for an amount of $25.5 million. The four television channels which operate in Santiago have adapted their equipment to meet the new trend. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1551 GMT 28 Jun 78 PY]

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO ABOLISH MILITARY LAW

PA302258Y Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2213 GMT 30 Jun 78 PA

[Statement by Minister of Government Col Bolivar Jarrin in reply to request by political parties--presumably live; location not given]

[Text] Concerning the requests made by the political parties, the government has decided to reaffirm the statements made by the secretary general of the government administration:

There are no political prisoners in Ecuador. The government respects human rights, a fact which is recognized even abroad. Proof of this is that the Ecuadorean representative has been appointed chairman of the Political and Legal Affairs Commission of the OAS assembly, whose mission, among other things, is to attend to all matters concerning human rights.

Concerning the abolition of military law, I must say that the government and the country can boast of maintaining an atmosphere of freedom, tolerance and peace which other countries, even those with constitutional regimes, have not managed to obtain. Since it is so necessary and indispensable to maintain this peace so that the state's legal reorganization plan can be completed successfully, and to initiate the constitutional system, which constitutes the fundamental goal of the present government, the enforcement of military law is needed now more than ever to guarantee order, peace and the country's internal security.

Concerning the right of habeas corpus, the government will reestablish it on the day following announcement of the final results of the presidential and vice presidential elections.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SURINAM

PA302316Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2032 GMT 30 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 30 Jun (AFP)--The Foreign Ministry has announced that Ecuador and Surinam (formerly known as Dutch Guiana) established diplomatic relations today. Until the respective ambassadors are accredited, the two countries' diplomatic representatives will be based in Brasilia, Brazil, acting as liaisons between the two governments.

SOME VELASQUISTS CONTINUE TO SUPPORT DURAN BALLEN

PA300153Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jun 78 PA

[Text] The Velasquist Restoration Front [Frente de Restauracion Velasquista] endorses Duran Ballen's candidacy in the upcoming elections. According to the Guayaquil press, Duran Ballen is still garnering the support of the Velasquists, presently divided as a result of the current election campaign.

Velasquists who feel they are following the instructions of their leader, Velasco Ibarra, are cooperating with the National Constitutionalist Front, while those led by Arroyo Robelly have remained independent of the current political process. But according to flyleafs distributed in Quito, Velasco Ibarra has denied Duran Ballen his support.

NOGUES INVITES HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION TO VISIT

PY010039Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0017 GMT 1 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Washington, 30 Jun--Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues has invited, on behalf of his government, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission of the OAS to visit Paraguay.

LIBERAL PARTY URGES ELECTORAL LAW REFORM

PY292135Y Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 29 Jun 78 p 10 PY

[Text] The central committee of the United Liberal Party [PLU] yesterday released a communique commenting on the reorganization of the national Civil Registry and the registry of foreigners being carried out by the Central Electoral Board.

The communique states that "the many proven cases of electoral fraud are very well known and were publicly denounced by the opposition parties through their newspapers and requests submitted to the appropriate organizations such as the Central Electoral Board, which never paid any attention to them despite evidence in the accusations. One of the main factors making abuse possible are the deficiencies of Law No 600, which is full of devious procedures which endorse these irregularities."

The communique also states that "under these conditions the electoral law must be urgently changed in order to guarantee citizens' effective participation and the enforcement of the law for the sacred right of choice."

The communique points out that "the way the measures implemented by the Electoral Board for the reorganization of the permanent civic registry is being carried out does not adjust to the real needs of the national electorate and categorically shows that the government has little interest in implementing a real democratic opening."

The communique also states: "The PLU requests from officials the following: 1) The annulment of the national Civic Registry, which has been full of defects since its inception, due to the lack of control and appropriate purges; 2) The immediate change of Law No 600, for which a special commission must be created with the active participation of the real opposition and the different influential sectors of the country; 3) The integration of special commissions with the participation of representatives from all sectors which will have the important task of reorganizing the permanent civic registry; 4) To urgently implement the issuance of voting identification cards throughout the entire nation as a means of assuring the seriousness and purity of national elections."

FEBRERIST LEADER CALLS FOR BROAD FRONT

PY281807Y Asuncion HOY in Spanish 28 Jun 78 p 17 PY

[Excerpts] Euclides Acevedo, second vice president of the Febrerist Revolutionary Party, delivered a speech in the party headquarters calling for the "strengthening of democratic forces based on a broad front of basic agreements to make democracy effective." The Febrerist leader emphasized the need for understanding without selfishness and needless conflict in order to confront the forces of totalitarianism. He also listed the main objectives which must now be followed, particularly referring to the lifting of the state of siege, the release of all political prisoners without exception, the elimination of torture and arbitrary arrests and the full enforcement of constitutional guarantees.

EL COMERCIO VIEWS OAS AS SUFFERING LEADERSHIP CRISIS

PA011355Y Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Jun 78 p 2 PA

[Column by Pedro Luis Guinassi: "Concerning the Inter-American System, the OAS: Ship Without Captain?"]

[Text] The comparison of the OAS to a ship without a helmsman, made at last Saturday's session by Barbados Foreign Minister Henry Forde, under the present circumstances assumes the nature of a symbol which reveals the magnitude of the crisis which affects the once vigorous regional organization. It also points to the principal cause of the crisis: the United States' desertion of its undisputed hemispheric leadership, a decision taken within the framework of a clear divergence between the superpower and the Latin American countries.

On the other hand, the spirit of Minister Forde's speech only reflects the predominant tone of the conference since its beginning on Wednesday last week with the participation of 25 foreign ministers.

At the inaugural session, President Jimmy Carter read a speech with an almost admonishing character in which, after stating that the defense of human rights had become one of the firmest and most permanent foundations of U.S. foreign policy, he pointed out that his government will continue to act in a way that will make every state which violates those rights feel "the cost" of its conduct ("in those countries which persist in committing grave violations of human rights, we will continue demonstrating that it is costly to act in flagrant disregard of international norms"), without specifying--perhaps because in the final analysis it is not necessary--the procedures which he proposes to use to achieve that end.

The tension created by the content of the speech, according to some opinions, was aggravated by the fact that the President left the assembly as soon as he had finished his speech, as a clear indication that he had little interest in hearing the Latin American foreign ministers who were slated to speak in accordance with the agenda of the session.

There followed a wave of charges, criticism and recriminations against the policy of the White House.

However, other attitudes have become perceptible. Perhaps the most important one is the attitude of self-criticism assumed by Forde himself and by Mexican Foreign Secretary Santiago Roel, among others.

Essentially, in this type of speech an effort is made to demonstrate that it is not constructive to maintain a verbal broadside of polemic recriminations against the United States without analyzing one's own position and without weighing the reasons or lack of reasons for the White House's Latin American policy. For example, Forde expressed "his amazement at the lack of creativity" of the OAS, which is bogged down in a competition of marathon speeches which he said give the impression of consisting of "the empty shells of words without meaning."

No less caustic was Mexico's Roel, who appealed for abandoning grandiloquence and for adopting a language that is closer to the facts and the specific problems and doing something to bridge the widening chasm between the northern and southern hemispheres.

The general impression of the observers is that this chasm is principally caused by a lack of communication, but with the compounding aggravation that this is not due to a momentary impasse between the northern power and the south, but to something much deeper: the increasing lack of understanding between the two mentalities, which in turn derives from the widening economic social and technological divergence between the regions.

On the other hand, the U.S. position itself is logically subject to various criticisms. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the all-powerful secretary of state in the administration of Carter's predecessor, took advantage of the situation to crititize the White House's human rights policy, labeling it as "romantic," that is, misguided and impractical. Kissinger took advantage of his brief visit to Buenos Aires toward the end of the World Cup championships to insure that his statements would have maximum global impact. Apparently he succeeded in this; there is no doubt that he discredited his rival, adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, by undermining his position in the White House, which reveals that "Mr K" is planning a return to the political forefront in the near future.

MINING MINISTER LEAVES FOR ZAIRE COPPER MEETING

PY010207Y Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Jul 78 PY

[Text] The 13th conference of the Intergovernmental Committee of Copper Exporting Countries, of which Peru is a founding member, will be held in Zaire and will study the establishment of measures to stabilize international copper prices.

Mining and Energy Minister Gen Juan Sanchez Gonzalez, who will represent our country at the conference, said that these measures will permit the elaboration of development programs based on the metal's permanent value and on its exports in general.

The minister has left for Kinshasa, the site of the conference, which will also be attended by representatives from Australia, Chile, Indonesia, Mauritania, Papua-New Guinea, Zaire and [name indistinct].

FINAL ELECTION RESULTS TO BE DELAYED

PY301346Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The National Elections Board, JNE, has received only 70 of the 152 provincial electoral lists for the constituent assembly elections.

JNE Secretary General Oswaldo Corpancho said that the official result of the elections will not be known until after 2 July because of this delay. He said that the JNE has sent telegrams to provincial election boards which have not yet sent their lists, telling them to speed up the process in order to start computation at the national level as soon as possible.

BRIEFS

HEALTH WORKERS DENY STRIKE--The Health Ministry Central Unified Workers Union charged today that groups are actively trying to disrupt the present negotiations being carried out by a special commission to oversee economic requests which were proposed by workers of that sector. The union stated that it has nothing to do with the plans of agitation which are being carried out by certain sectors closely linked to the former leaders of the Health Workers Association. (Fortunata Vazquez Fernao), executive secretary general of the union, stated that this political group wants to create disunity among workers in the health sector just at the time when the union leadership is holding direct negotiations with the health minister. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 1 Jul 78 PY]

FEDECAMARAS SUPPORTS PLAN TO RENEGOTIATE FOREIGN DEBT

PA292346Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Jun 78 PA

[Text] David Brillembourg, vice president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry [FEDECAMARAS], has said that FEDECAMARAS shares the opinion of Finance Minister Jose Silva Luongo that it is necessary and advisable to renegotiate the foreign debt.

[Words indistinct] FEDECAMARAS President Carlos Vogeler Rincones had said that we would be in a better position to use our internal resources for the necessary investments in the country to the extent that we could obtain better financing terms for the foreign debt. He ended by stating that the measure is positive and that, therefore, they consider it quite natural and advisable because it makes it possible to obtain longer payment terms.

VENEZUELA, SURINAM SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

PA011411Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0428 GMT 1 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 30 Jun (EFE)--Surinam's Prime Minister Henck Arron today ended his visit to Venezuela after signing three important cooperation agreements in the fields of culture, science and technology. Venezuela and Surinam also agreed to abolish the requirement for visas between the two countries and to increase their cooperation in various fields in the private and public spheres.

Prime Minister Arron spent 4 days in Venezuela engaged in activities related to his country's integration into the Latin American community.

A meeting with President Carlos Andres Perez was held at La Casona Presidential House on the last day of his visit, which ended with the signing of the agreements.

Arron and Simon Alberto Consali, Venezuelan foreign affairs minister, signed these important agreements between Venezuela and Surinam.

A permanent direct telephone line will be established between the two countries. Venezuela also agreed to buy prefabricated wooden houses from Surinam. A reception in honor of Arron was given by President Perez at the Presidential House after the agreements were signed.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON AMAZON AGREEMENT

PA030303Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2223 GMT 2 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Brasilia, 2 Jul (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Affairs Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi arrived today in Brasilia to sign, along with leaders from seven other countries, the Amazon cooperation agreement tomorrow.

This agreement will be signed by the foreign ministers of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Surinam and Venezuela in the presence of Brazilian President Gen Ernesto Geisel.

Consalvi told newsmen at the airport in Brasilia how important the Amazon Cooperation Agreement is for the development of all the countries of the area.

He also said that the Amazon agreement is going to establish "ties to achieve the harmonious development of the Amazon Basin," and he added that "all countries will benefit from this regional cooperation agreement." Regarding the border conflict between his country and Guyana, Consalvi said that good will prevails among the modern statesmen of Latin America.

Concluding, he said that since all the countries of the Andean group had supported the Amazon agreement, perhaps in the future they can be associated.

VENEZUELA, MEXICO TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION ON OIL EXPLORATION

PA302302Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Venezuela and Mexico will exchange technological information in the field of offshore oil exploration. To this end, Gen Rafael Alfonso Ravard, president of the Venezuelan Petroleum Company (PETROVEN), has accepted an invitation extended by the Mexican oil enterprise PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum] to visit Mexico. General Ravard will tour Mexican oil installations and will visit the Mexican technological oil institute to observe the techniques developed by that country, particularly as regards offshore exploration.

This is the first official visit to be made by the president of PETROVEN to observe Mexico's oil industry. Early this year, managers from PEMEX visited Venezuela in response to an invitation extended by PETROVEN.

NICARAGUAN EXILES TO ARRIVE FROM COSTA RICA

PA302308Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] Nine Nicaraguan exiles will arrive in Venezuela from Costa Rica today. An announcement to this effect was made by Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi.

The foreign minister said that the exiles expressed their desire to come to Venezuela and that he had personally contacted the Costa Rican foreign minister to expedite the paperwork involved.

DISIP CAPTURES GUERRILLA IN PUERTO ORDAZ

PA300159Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 29 Jun 78 PA

[Text] State security bodies have reported that members of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services--DISIP--have arrested guerrilla Margarita Oviedo, known as Commander Olga, in Puerto Ordaz. Her arrest is the result of a DISIP operation to capture persons involved in kidnapings and subversive activities during the election campaign.

Margarita Oviedo is a young woman who left the central university to join the armed struggle of the Red Flag Movement led by Carlos Bethancourt.

Her arrest brings to 15 the number of persons arrested by the DISIP in eastern Venezuela. All of these persons have been transferred to the DISIP headquarters in [name indistinct] for questioning.

TEXT OF TORRIJOS SPEECH AT UNIVERSITY OF PANAMA

PA302100Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1719 GMT 30 Jun 78 PA

[Speech by Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos at University of Panama branch in Santiago, Veraguas Province--live]

[Text] Fellow citizens of this province, comrades, childhood friends, friends of the government, comrades of the National Guard:

Any leader who is subjected to the pressures to which I have been subjected and to the demonstrations of support by his people at moments of crisis, in difficult moments, in moments of great decisions, any leader, I repeat, who does not have a well-balanced mind might get drunk, victory-drunk, without thinking that it is best to link this drunkness with thoughts about the great responsibility a man acquires when the support of his people is obtained in this way, in such a manifest and enthusiastic way.

I am aware now more than ever that I must have my feet firmly planted on the soil of my country's geography. And I am aware that this nation is awaiting solutions and that this nation has sufficient political maturity to know that no matter how well intended a team, a leader may be, solutions may be [as heard] programmed so as to be achieved immediately, and nobody expects miraculous solutions because miraculous solutions also miraculously disappear.

There are problems, and we are going to call them by their first names. I am not deceiving myself. This nation is being severely castigated by the high cost of living. There are problems. Wages are not in keeping with the high cost living as required. Electricity: The cost of electricity is conspiring [as heard] with industrialization, with small and large industry, the cost of electricity has diminished the number of families who use the electric service.

Unemployment is the highest priority problem that this government must face.

The solution of the housing problem: This is a permanent problem that exists, which the Panamanian family is waiting for us to solve for them.

Migration: Migration toward the urban areas has increased, and it has increased in the same proportion as man's inability to find an honest path, an honest job, an honest activity from which to make a living [has increased].

All of these are problems. In effect, there are problems but there are also programs, a great amount of good will and a great vocation for solving these problems.

At the moment through which the nation is passing, a concept of solidarity is required more than ever, a concept of national unity, nonsectarian unity, effective unity, a unity that may be present and may serve as a motor force for achieving conquests, for solving problems as quickly as possible.

We cannot--nor can I preach it, nor is it in my philosophical or psychological makeup to do so--divide the Panamanain family, breaking it up into the good guys and the bad guys, those of us who were bad or those of us who were good, because we must bear in mind--and we must be convinced--that no generalized truth can be true.

Truth is always found within the many components of definitions. But to say that all Panamanians are bad or that all Panamanians are good would be to acquire a demagogic expression which may possibly please the ear but which would not solve any problems.

This solidarity between the people and the government, which must be enhanced in a much more dynamic way during this era, leads us to reflect , to pause, and to try to give our hand to those leaders or those Panamanians who can partake of our dynamics as a group and who would not be in conflict with the governmental system we have. Six years of exercise have proved this governmental system to be effective, one which the people accept, which provides participation and which unites all the geography of the fatherland in an assembly of 505.

I know that to renounce this support the people have given, as demonstrated by a multitude of persons, by a multitude of love and enthusiasm, to renounce it, I say, would be an act of cowardice. [applause] And I am not known and you, my friends, this town do not know me precisely for fleeing, for turning my back on problems. You know me for facing problems, (?without) investigating the price I must pay before engaging in something. I do not even consider this. But to be bent on not correcting courses, bent on not trying to unite the 1.8 million Panamanians, to be bent on sectarianism would also be tantamount to being an obstinate leader, and I have never been obstinate, because I have given proof that I can correct errors when people so request it. [applause]

This symbiosis of people, government, problems, programs, solutions leads us to visualize what the fatherland of the future must be, and we must all engage in this so that development will not benefit a few to the detriment of many and so that development will be channeled toward those priority things the nation needs.

Currently, in this patrolling, in this constant contact with all the geography of the nation, I have become aware of the fact that it is already imperative to open production areas on the Atlantic side. Herrera and Los Santos are two provinces that are extremely hard hit by a shortage of land. Entire legions of men are going about with machetes willing to work, men who have a great vocation for farming but who can not find a place to earn wages, who can not find a place to increase their sowing. Consequently, these large legions then decide to go to the city and form half-parasitic areas, areas that are not prepared for this migration, areas which are not adequately prepared to reply with worthy housing, something which is becoming a problem of high priority for us.

We are determined and have begun studies to open up the Atlantic region, to incorporate the Atlantic region into this large production area. We will shortly begin drafting plans for several transisthmian highways: Santa Fe and Caolovebora; two more through Darien Province and Gualaca, the Atlantic, to then link Robalo or Sabalo with Almirante. [sentence as heard] This incorporates thousands upon thousands of hectares into the 2 million hectares now devoted to agriculture and livestock raising.

There are other problems. There is one problem we cannot disregard. We must establish a much more harmonious relationship between labor and management. Where there is no harmony, there is no production; where there is no production, there are unfulfilled needs, and where there are unfulfilled needs, there is no sovereignty. We continue to be dependent on many items that we could produce if there were a harmonious relationship between workers and employers.

In these months, we must make all the honest reflections that are necessary. We are not known for being unreflective. We are willing to consult with all those who are capable of joining the new structure of this new nation. We are willing to broaden the consultation and participation mechanisms, as long as these consultation and participation mechanisms turn out to be effective instruments for the conquests that are necessary for this country's development.

The present assembly of representatives will be summoned to extraordinary meetings in which we will analyze all of these problems and in which we will analyze and discuss the form that will give the representatives greater participation in legislative work and greater participation in the great decisions that are approaching in the political, social and economic life of this country.

After August we will meet with the present assembly of 505 and since there will be another elected but non exercising assembly at that time, we can then consult in parallel, consult and design the form, the mechanisms, so as to make the mechanism of the 500... [does not complete sentence] It is a mechanism which has a permanent nature, and it is not only permanent because the constitution says so; it has been made permanent in the face of the great acceptance this nation has given to this new political scheme. [applause]

And they have given it such great acceptance precisely because a moment came in 1968 when nobody overthrew the old system; it collapsed by itself. It fell all by itself. [laughter] I have not overthrown anyone. I picked up the things that were already on the floor. [applause] The National Guard did not do any pushing on the night of 11 October; it picked up the parts of the fatherland that were still left and undertook the work of devising a system that would be guaranteed by the devotion, the heart and soul of this people and a system that would be a political instrument capable, through large-scale participation, of providing a solution to the major problems that we have solved during these 10 years of government and which barely constitute the bases for the other major solutions that must necessarily come. [applause]

I have to tell you, dear Veraguan people, that at this juncture in the government I feel very proud of the government team that has accompanied us. I must tell you, dear people of Veraguas, that at this juncture in our government I feel very proud of having designed, jointly with you, a system that is not only alive in the Constitution but also in the soul of the people and each corregimiento of this country. I have to tell you that these great shows of support, rather than making me feel exhilarant or conceited, make me reflect much more on the fact that I cannot fail a people who have placed so much faith in my leadership and administration. [applause]

Yes, in these consultations we will hold with the present assembly and with the assembly that will have been elected, you will decide what is convenient this far along in the government, whether to establish mechanisms of participation through parties. Will it be established? But parties that constitute real trends of opinion, parties that are based on principles of development, on principles of solutions, parties that have as the goal the development of the fatherland, the aggrandizement of the nation and not parties that constitute pressure groups by four or five or six privileged persons. [sentence as heard] Those will never return. [applause]

However, we must also be honest and not return a verdict in advance. We must be honest. Many of the men and cadres who disappeared from political life in 1968 were victims of the system in the same way that you would be if I chose [Torrijos hesitates, mumbles a few words and then continues his thought] nonmoral routes and routes not constituting the best avenues of approach to achieving the country's progress and development. By this I mean that the worse we can do is to engage in a struggle of hatred and memories of the past because this struggle of hatred toward the past may make us myopic. It may reduce our vision of the great problems we will have in the future.

We must be more united now than ever, and after that large rally, after that large rally that never before had been held for any Panamanian, after that great rally you will have a commander, an Omar, a general or a leader who will be much more humble than many think, much more conversant with your problems than many think. Because to me there is no small problem. Many people tell me: a man is coming to discuss the problem of a small bridge with you.

I say, O.K., but then [they say] this small problem is not big enough for you to look into.

It is important because that little bridge is the biggest problem in that man's universe. His children are the ones drowning because the state has not been able to punish that river for killing his children. The bridges are the punishment that the government imposes on rivers so that they do not continue drowning children. Since the children are his and he is part of the community, it does constitute the universe for him and the most important problem in his community.

I will continue taking care of those problems. These are the things that give me energy when I realize that all problems have not been solved and that I must maintain daily contact with everyone. This is precisely what has kept me humble and given me strength, and the will and motivation to go on and solve bigger problems. Never underestimate your problems. They might be small to others, but to you, it is the biggest you have. Never stop coming to me with your problems, because if you do, I will feel that you have lost confidence in me and that a big gap is opening between the government and the people. When this happens, the government stops being effective, because it is losing the people's affection. The affection that the people feel for a government is precisely what makes it effective.

Very good times are ahead. We have had hard times--real hard. The capcity of the Panamanian people to take social punishment is great. I do not think we can have it any worse. But better times are coming. I think that in December we can lower the electric power rates. We cannot stand it anymore. We could not reduce it [before], because what we collected we had to pay the countries which sold us oil. Almost every bit goes for outlays. The institute of hydraulic resources and electrification [IRHE] is just a collector of the millions of balboas spent in fuel and the millions collected which it has to hand over to oil-producing countries.

The ambitious and gigantic hydroelectric program was planned to solve this situation. We had no other solution. We realize that this ambitious and gigantic hydroelectric program has been a heavy burden on the finances of the Panamanian people, but it would have been irresponsible on our part not to have carried out the electrification program with the speed with which we did. It guarantees that we are putting a deadline on the burden that the high cost of electricity represents to the Panamanian home, small business and big industrial enterprises. At least, we are now in a position to say that this situation has a deadline.

When the La Estrella hydroelectric plant in Boquete starts operating in December, we are going to reduce the electric rate a few cents. Do not look at the amount; it might not be much, but at least it is a breather, because it will not continue increasing. When prices stop going up, in a way that is the same as reducing them. When the other hydroelectric plants start functioning, the cost of electricity will be more reasonable.

People of Veraguas, thank you very much. The truth is that I have no complaints to voice to you. Since I was born and since I left for the academy when I was 17 years old, I have always carried you and my province in my mind and my heart. In fact, I do feel great when I get to Verdun [a suburb of Santiago] from where I can see the church's tower and those places I went to every day with many of my childhood friends. Do not think that I have forgotten you. You have always been on my mind and I am proud to have you as friends. This has given me a sense of pride because it proves that I am not a ruler who is carried away with applause, big trips and victories. Today more than ever I am the modest Omar, the Omar from Santiago, the ruler who is willing to continue talking to you, facing all your problems and going to every part of the country in his helicopter. Thank you. [applause]

TORRIJOS ANNOUNCES POLITICAL CHANGES

PA3018302Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1552 GMT 30 Jun 78 PA

[Speech by Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera at San Juan de Dios Plaza in Santiago, Veraguas--live]

[Text] It is very exciting for me to return to my native province, my native town, from which province and town I drew enough dignity to tackle the major problems that have been solved during these 10 years of government. I take this warm welcome from you as a show of confidence and faith, and I must take it also as a show of support. Actually, by saying that it is a welcome I would not be using the proper word because I have never left this province.

I was, I saw the province present, I only saw the province present at the Cinco de Mayo Plaza on the day we were accompanied by great hemispheric leaders and I felt the warmth of this province because Veraguas was and will always be the country's capital of rebellion, dignity and social change. [sentence as heard] [applause] Every street, corner and trail here brings back the memories of my restless childhood. It symbolizes the memory that is reflected today in this new generation of Veraguans who, unlike our generation, already have a health service and a school service which cover the entire province.

I want to take advantage of this opportunity at this small square in Santiago, a forum of rebelliousness in the country, to raise some points, to make certain announcements about the political future. Elections for corregimiento representatives will be held on 6 January. These representatives will constitute the popular power of the government that will physically enter the Zone. These representatives will be provided with [Torrijos pauses and rephrases sentence] will have much more legislative representation than the one the past assembly had. And these representatives, because of events to come in the next few years, will have a great presence [vigencia] on the stage of great decisions of the fatherland. For this reason, I wish to recommend to you that you provide this assembly of 505 representatives with the best tools in each corregimiento.

Between August and September, we are going to call the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives to special sessions to discuss the changes necessary to implement a system of government with flexibility, with legislative capacity and with the capacity to organize, which we are going to need, so that the people and the government together can face the challenge of the historic responsibility, which is to go to the Zone and redistribute the benefits of our major national resource.

I say redistribute because there are some who mistakenly think that the economic benefits--which were not our principal banner because [Torrijos stops and rephrases sentence] Our principal banner was always sovereignty and dignity. However, the economic benefits from the exploitation of these 1,442 square km now in the hands of a foreign power, the economic benefits yielded by the Canal Zone must be redistributed with the greatest flexibility among our 10 million inhabitants.

It is becoming increasingly imperative to make certain changes because the system, which was very effective and has made the country's entire geography participate, which has made this country's entire population participate in the great political decisions, requires certain adjustments to adapt it to this situation and the coming eras. We cannot be egotistical in making these adjustments and we must also realize that it is becoming necessary to make the necessary adjustments in laws to create political parties, which would constitute well organized sources of opinion of large segments of this population.

And I say this to you because this will also give to us, to this movement, to this process, to this people who have been so militant, an opportunity to register with an organization and be able to cooperate, participate and be militant in a more organized way. [shouts of "down with the traditional, oligarchic parties"]

Those who say that this government has done nothing are quite right. It has done nothing for them and there was nothing to do for them. They did a lot for themselves, so a government had to come to really something for you.

I also want this [process] to be civic, exemplary. It will be witnessed by many observers from the continent who have the curiosity possessed by great leaders of wanting to see what is happening in Panama because it is said that something is going on in Panama. Panama has found a system of government in which the people play the chief role. We have invited all of the rectors of central universities of Latin America to come and see this example of civic spirit so that they may convey, as the great originators of opinion they are, to the youth they are educating the fact that in Panama there is a perfect symbiosis of the people and the government and that the country has excellent political mechanisms which guarantee that we will extricate ourselves from the country is present state of underdevelopment.

I say this because, as the Veraguan I am, I know Veraguans never take things halfway. They always have strong feelings about causes and also about politics. This is very good. However, one must have strong feelings without dividing the great Veraguan family because this province must necessarily continue to be united since it will be the guarantor, custodian and judge that will prevent the revolutionary process from undergoing deviations. As its son and a proud Veraguan, I will come to this province to draw inspiration because Veraguas is inspired by dignity, patriotism and rebellion. One senses this in the streets, in Veraguas, youths are being educated who, in a very organized way and with a well equipped mind, will make effective the conquests that we made possible through the treaty we have just signed.

Thank you, fellow Veraguans. [applause] I am not a very ambitious leader. However, these shows of affection, this explosive, militant and warm way in which I am being received indeed helps me realize that I have not struggled in vain and that the people know how to reward, with a smile, an applause or a show of affection, those of us who are ready to sacrifice everything in order that this country may live better. Thank you very much [indistinct shouts from the crowd]

BRIEFS

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT ON BUDGET--Damian Castillo, comptroller general of the Republic, today reported on budget revenue and expenditures in the first 6 months of the year as follows: Although revenue for June was estimated at 36 million balboas, 36.7 million balboas were in fact collected. From January to June the total revenue was estimated at 185 million balboas, but 190.5 million balboas were collected. Last year 166.8 million balboas were collected which means this year's figure represents an increase of 23.7 million balboas. Central government operating expenditures for June were estimated at 32.3 million balboas, but actually only 30.5 million balboas were spent. Operating expenditures during the first 6 months of the year were estimated at 229.1 million balboas. Actual spending totaled 220.1 million balboas. [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jul 78 PA]

HAVANA: 'GROUP 33' THREATENS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

PA022011Y Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Reports from San Jose, Costa Rica, reveal that an organization called "The Group 33" has threatened several high-ranking government officials with death, charging them with conducting political persecution against that country's Security Ministry employees. Those threatened include Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria, Public Forces Commander Ramon Umani and Legislative Assembly President Rodrigo Madrigal.

Threats were also received by former Security Minister Mario Charpentier, Eduardo Aguilar, Rodrigo Araya of the legal investigations department, and Rodolfo Piza, Costa Rican ambassador to the United Nations.

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES PERSECUTION OF SANDINISTS

PA011853Y Paris AFP inSpanish 1620 GMT 1 Jun 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 1 Jul (AFP)--Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria today denied that the expulsion from Costa Rica of 15 members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, who were recently arrested here, is part of a persecution campaign unleashed against members of that Nicaraguan guerrilla organization who reside in Costa Rica. Echeverria, in statements published in LA PRENSA, said that, "as long as the Sandinists do not start any trouble, we will not bother them."

A total of 15 members of that organization were arrested last Monday. Six of them were expelled to Panama on Thursday and eight to Venezuela on Friday. The last of the group, a Spaniard, remained under arrest and will be arraigned for the illegal possession of arms, Interior Ministry sources reported.

PRESIDENT REPORTS ON FIRST YEAR IN POWER

PA012240Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1703 GMT 1 Jul 78 PA

[By Rosendo Majano H.]

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero said today that he is confident that terrorists will never "achieve their nefarious goals" here.

Romero, whose first 365 days in power have been marred by the ultraleft's growing activities, today delivered a report to congress on the first year of his administration.

Romero said that his faith and confidence are based on two reasons, that the Salvadoran people "are definitely opposed to terrorism" and that he is firmly determined to defend the republic "in face of the treacherous onslaught" of subversion, "even at the cost of the greatest sacrifices."

The president said he will continue to reject the class struggle "promoted by some," because he wants harmony to prevail over violence. He stressed that Salvadorans want peace, "but a peace based on freedom, justice and legality."

After announcing measures to improve the standard of living of Salvadorans, Romero emphasized that terrorism is not the path of justice.

He said the government has found it necessary to propose legislation--which is already in effect--"to strengthen the legal instruments needed to fight terrorism, fully safeguard the security of the state and its inhabitants, and to consolidate the climate of peace which is indispensable for work and progress."

Although he did not go into specifics, this was a clear allusion to the controversial law on guarantee and defense of public order. Many Salvadoran sectors have publicly asked that this law be repealed. The law, which was enacted in December 1977, was aimed at curbing the increasing terrorism that has been plaguing El Salvador for over 3 years.

Among other things, Romero said that the agrarian policy is a priority item in his development plans because the rural man and his family are the focal point of the programs being carried out by his government, which will end in 1982.

Romero stressed that he supports small enterprises and advocates national savings, integral education and respect for human rights.

He placed emphasis on the invitation he has made to the OAS Human Rights Commission to see for itself the climate of freedom and respect for human and social rights which is still being experienced here, "contrary to the distorted image the enemies of the fatherland are trying to depict abroad."

He also talked about strengthening friendship in Latin America and the peace sought here and in the world.

Optimism on Honduras Dispute

PA021602Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1958 GMT 1 Jul 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero said here today, Saturday, that he has faith that a satisfactory settlement will be reached with Honduras "because we are politically disposed toward this."

On reading a report on his first year of government to the Legislative Assembly, the Salvadoran president referred to the progress of the peacemaking process with the neighboring country. One of the main steps of that process was the selection of a mediator, Peruvian lawyer Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, "in whom," Romero said, "the governments of El Salvador and Honduras have deposited full confidence for the solution of the problems which are still pending."

The two countries have had no relations of any kind since July 1969, when their armies fought each other in a 100-hour war.

The Salvadoran president said in the solemn session of parliament that the Foreign Ministry of this country will continue to inform the people of all the steps taken during the process. He said that he hopes for a solution that is "just and honorable for both peoples," with the "valuable participation of the mediator and within a spirit of reciprocal understanding."

EL SALVADOR

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS ATTACK ROMERO GOVERNMENT

PA302355Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2036 GMT 30 Jun 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] of El Salvador today urged the government and extremist groups of the left and right to abandon their violence and work for peace through liberty and justice.

In a declaration addressed to the Salvadoran people, the PDC asks the government to grant a general amnesty, to return to a de jure state and to dismantle paramilitary groups so that the people can dedicate themselves to work for their future without threats or danger.

The political group, one of the largest in El Salvador, strongly criticized the regime headed by Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, which tomorrow will celebrate its first year in power.

The PDC statement condemns the use of violence and notes that the activities of the armed leftist and rightist groups and "the government's repression" will not solve the crisis but, "on the contrary, will result in more blood being spilled in the fatherland, in the aggravation of the division in the Salvadoran family, and in a stagnant state of unrest that will stop all economic, political and social development."

The PDC referred to "the road of liberty" in asking the government to abandon the road taken by previous regimes and to "courageously" correct mistakes as a means to find a solution to the economic crisis which is a "basic step" in finding a solution to the political crisis."

The PDC also called for the repeal of the law for the defense and guarantee of public order, for the recogniton of the right of the political opposition to form a government, a right enjoyed by the dominant groups, and for the incorporation of all the people into the struggle for the reestablishment of democracy.

The PDC document notes that the ultraright will kill many Salvadorans for each of its members that becomes a victim of a leftist guerrilla attack and that there is a "millionaire" campaign to pressure the government into "multiplying the number of San Pedro Perulapans and the Los Montes de San Juans." These are towns where in the past few months there have been clashes between progovernment peasants and so-called guerrillas.

The PDC and two other opposition parties which have joined forces in presidential, deputy and mayor elections abstained from participating in the latest deputy and municipal elections, charging that there were no guarantees for free elections.

For the past few days, there have been rumors here about a possible dialog between the government and the opposition to search for a way out of the violence that, according to the PDC, several ultraleftist organizations have sought because democratic roads are closed.

GUATEMALA

ARMY DAY CELEBRATED PEACEFULLY 30 JUNE

PA302348Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2239 GMT 30 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 30 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Army Day was celebrated today, Friday, with a rally attended by members of the air, sea and land forces. Military contingents paid honor to the flag in the presence of President of the Republic Gen Kjell Laugerud Garcia, Gen Romeo Lucas, the new president who will take office tomorrow, 1 July, and National Defense Minister Gen Otto Spiegeler.

The victory of the liberal revolution of 30 June 1871, which gave way to the modernization of the Guatemalan Army, the separation between church and state, freedom of religion and secular education, was also recalled.

Gen Rene Mendoza Palomo, director of the advanced military studies center, was the main speaker at the event. He reaffirmed the decision of the Guatemalan Army to watch over the preservation of national integrity, social peace and the Central American ideal.

PRESIDENT ROMEO LUCAS INAUGURATED 1 JULY

Laugerud Farewell Speech

PA021436Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1633 GMT 1 Jul 78 PA

[Farewell address by President Maj Gen Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Garcia at inauguration of new Guatemalan President Fernando Romeo Lucas at National Theater in Guatemala City--live]

[Excerpts] Mr President-elect Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia; Mr Vice President-elect Dr Villagran Kramer; Mr President of the honorable Congress of the Republic; honorable deputies; Mr President of the judicial branch; Supreme Court of Justice magistrates; Mr Former Presidents and Vice Presidents of the republic; Mr Vice Presidents of the Republic of El Salvador and Costa Rica; Mr Foreign Ministers of Nicaragua, El Salvador and Mexico; your excellencies honorable gentlemen on special mission; Mr cabinet ministers; Your Eminence the Archbishop of Guatemala; Mr Municipal Mayor, Mr Generals, officers and subordinates; Mr journalists, ladies and gentlemen:

Countrymen, today I have come before the honorable Congress to surrender the presidency of the republic, thus complying with constitutional precepts at the conclusion of my administration.

A report on the administration has been turned in separately. The report provides details on the physical work as well as the social and economic development work that was carried out during my presidential term.

I assumed the presidency in the midst of international conditions that made the years of my mandate particularly difficult. On the one hand, the world economic situation made Guatemala a victim of actions and consequences that are characteristic of inflationary situations. On the other, the growing conflict between the big industrialized nations for control over markets resulted in an increase of our purchases of capital goods and raw materials while the prices for our products were subjected to unilateral conditions set forth by our primary consumers who also happen to be the big industrialized nations.

To this we can add the limitations of our economic development, the deficiences and backwardness of our production techniques, the feudal type of production in large areas of our national territory and our low productivity resulting from illnesses, ignorance and the lack of opportunity for training human resources.

Meanwhile, the social conditions in the country in 1974 were equally difficult. The initial period of my administration coincided with the deepening and broadening of old, although not visible, crises which resulted from popular dissatisfaction and frustration.

When I took over the presidency, I initiated a policy of opening and encouraging the country's democratization. I called on the cooperative movement to see in my government an ally for better organization and progress. Now, 4 years later, the results are here to be seen: More than 655,000 peasants now participate in cooperative-type production and receive common benefits. They and their families live better.

I also provided stimulus to workers so that they would take advantage of their rights and economic opportunities. At the end of 4 years, these results are evident: More than 1.2 million workers have minimum salary scales by sectors. The workers have also been able to freely organize themselves and their organizations have been respected.

During these 4 years, students, teachers and employees have enjoyed not only the freedom in the country, but they have even had an excess of freedom to speak up and to organize themselves.

The news media have operated without any sort of intervention from the government. They have acted freely and even been crude in their criticism. During my mandate there were no widows or orphans among the relatives of journalists.

Of course, this policy of opening and democratization has been insufficient for some and too much for others. However, I can only say that I tried to rule within the framework of a strong government which cannot be overthrown by either democratic excesses or the fears of those who would have liked the president to rule by prison, exile and graveyards.

I sometimes heard the remarks of those who always wanted the streets to be kept clean by using the blood of Guatemalans as a detergent. I am convinced, however, that the policy which I practiced gave Guatemala 4 years of irreplaceable democracy and that the country has lived without fear in exercising the freedom to speak, to make requests, to struggle and to make demands.

I do not want anyone in the future to regret that he misinterpreted my attitude of tolerance and openness.

On concluding my mandate today, I can also say that Guatemala is advancing with determination and assurance. In 1974 our exports were valued at 582 million quetzales, while at the end of 1977 our exports surpassed 1 billion quetzales. This represents an increase of more than 100 percent during the 4 years of my administration.

In 1974 the country's international trade balance had a 49,205,000-quetzal deficit. At the end of my term our international trade has a favorable balance of 47,649,000 quetzales. In regard to the gross national income, I must also mention that in 1974 it amounted to 2.307 billion quetzales and that, near the end of my term, at the end of 1977, there was a gross national income of 2.737 billion quetzales.

In the energy sector, there are under construction the two large hydroelectric projects of Aguacapa and Chicoy. These projects mean the liberation of the country's former dependency on foreign technology and energy sources.

Within a short time we shall be able to see the objective and real results of the agricultural development programs implemented by my administration. We are in the process of introducing technical advances into the production methods of the small and medium farmers. We are planting seeds selected for our climate and our lands and are about to complete several irrigation projects. We can predict that during the coming years, using these advances, we shall have a sufficient volume of staple products to meet our domestic demands and to have a surplus for export.

The 1976 earthquake seriously affected housing, medical assistance services, adult education and other education programs. Before the earthquake there was a housing deficit of 715,000 units; afterward, the deficit climbed to 1.215 million units. Two years later, however, my government can produce an inventory of problems resolved in the wake of the catastrophe.

All Guatemalans were united in the emergency, in our pain and in the immediate task of reconstruction. Shortly afterward, however, we fell into the cannibalism which characterizes Guatemalan politics. This cannibalism halted construction and reconstruction and continues to delay them.

In another area, in our reconstruction projects, we required the cooperation and the assistance of foreign peoples, governments and citizens. I again wish to express Guatemala's gratitude for that aid and that cooperation.

Today, upon concluding the presidential term for which I was elected, I relinquish command with pride in the fact that the national territory of Belize is now closer to Guatemala than to its colonizers. I maintained a firm and steadfast policy in defense of Belize that has demonstrated its efficacy and fairness. That policy was possible due to the solidarity of the people and notably to the Guatemalan Army's decision to prevent the dismemberment of the national territory. [applause] Today I wish to express my gratitude to the people for their support for my policy on Belize, and I wish to publicly express my recognition to the Guatemalan Army for its loyalty to the constitution of the republic and its faithful protection of the nation's sovereignty. [applause]

Honorable congress, compatriots, I have devoted myself to Guatemala during these years with religious fervor and passionate dedication. I can confess that I have suffered while in power and that I have not enjoyed it. I feel tired and older. However, my heart is content. [applause] My heart is content because it knows that the 24 hours in each day have been spent in working and in safeguarding Guatemala's well-being.

I know that I have made mistakes, but I also know that I leave behind lasting achievements and public works. [applause] If I offended anyone or disillusioned others, I ask for forgiveness: It is not possible to achieve the happiness of an entire nation in the bitter brevity of a presidential term. God knows that I have always done by duty. God knows that I made an effort to do more than was possible with available resources and under the conditions and circumstances in which I governed.

Deputies, compatriots, may God bless you. May God enlighten Guatemala. Long live Guatemala!

Lucas Garcia Address

PA012213Y Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1734 GMT 1 Jul 78 PA

[Inaugural address by Guatemalan President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia at National Theater in Guatemala City on 1 July 1978--live]

[Text] Mr President of the Congress of the Republic; Mr Vice President of the distinguished deputies of the congress of the republic; Mr President of the Judicial branch; Division Gen KJell Eugenio Laugerud Garcia, former president of Guatemala; Municipal Mayor; your excellencies the distinguished special envoys from friendly countries; messrs ministers of state; distinguished members of the Supreme Court of Justice; Your Eminence The Metropolitan Archbishop of Guatemala; messrs [word indistinct], messrs general and other officers of the Guatemalan Army; distinguished members of the consular corps; ranking state officials; messrs newsmen, men of Guatemala:

On this date, a major national task begins which, as we said during the electoral campaign, is aimed at establishing peace, the social peace that is based on the welfare of all Guatemalans and insures that everyone will have the right to [word indistinct] with equal opportunities to take part in productive activities and to enjoy the benefits. We are gathered here solemnly to abide by the will of the people who have entrusted us with the high honor of guiding them within a democratic framework. We will devote all our efforts and time to this task. Upon being invested as constitutional president of the republic, I hereby declare that our administration will be characterized by [words indistinct] and specific deeds.

This is what the homeland needs and this is what the people consider an indispensable mandate. As of today, Guatemalans cannot shirt their responsibility of participating actively and in an organized fashion in the search for solutions to the major problems which are overburdening the country. But this must be done within a nationalist, democratic context of justice, legality and respect in order to achieve the full incorporation of the majorities which have not participated in the nation's development.

Guatemala, like other countries of the world, is experiencing a delicate time in its history marked by the deterioration of human values, inflation, exclusion of the popular sectors, defective management of the agrarian policy, the gradual abandonment of the norms of government honesty, the constant impoverishment of large segments of the population, the continuing and selfish enrichment of a minority, the lack of fulfillment of material and spiritual needs, sectarian intransigency and political intolerance.

Faced with this picture, the government of the republic which I am honored to lead beginning today proposes crystal-clear alternatives intended to tackle with energy, responsibility, devotion and determination the conflictive national situation on the bases and guidelines which I proposed to the Guatemalan people during the past election. For these reasons, I flatly state once again that honesty and hard work will guide each of our actions. Therefore, from this moment, I demand complete honesty at all levels of public administration because the responsibility for the duties of government do not admit excuses or pretexts. Thus, my administration will not leave room...[applause] I was saying that, in view of the foregoing reasons, my administration will not leave room for either the immoral or indolent individuals. [applause]

The constitution of the republic is definitive with respect to the functions of the chief of state and his coworkers. It sets forth rules of behavior which should be duly observed by the entire country. Therefore, my administration guarantees the application of the precepts contained in the fundamental national laws with full respect for social and individual rights of Guatemalans.

In the past few decades, political and common violence has been undermining our weak democratic structures and bringing mourning to Guatemalan families. Misery, ignorance, exploitation, lack of participation by several social sectors and unchecked political appetites have degenerated [corrects himself], generated an explosive situation which should be attacked at its roots. [applause]

To repeat myself, for this same reason, as I told the people during my political campaign, my administration will fight the causes of violence by effecting the gradual and peaceful changes which the population requires so we can all enjoy the fruits of production and services. At the same time, my administration will maintain internal order to safeguard the security of the people, their families and property in the fact of any kind of criminal conduct. We will always fight this type of conduct vigorously through the strict application of the law. [applause]

We will likewise promote dialog among the various civic and political groups and organizations so that, jointly, as befits a people who should rediscover their destiny, we can discover the formulas which will permit us to overcome the obstacles which prevent the normal development of the life of Guatemalans, who, we are certain, want an era of peace during which order and respect for the law will not be a dead letter. I promise that this desire of the people will in fact not be a dead letter under my administration. [applause]

During my administration we shall initiate an effort by which all legally established popular and political groups can participate in [word indistinct] in the problems confronting all Guatemalans instead of [words indistinct]. We have the firm intention of establishing a system of open negotiations when dealing with conflicting interests so that workers and employers, consumers and producers, and government and people can settle their differences in a legal, honest and peaceful manner.

We shall, then, seek the establishment of order and security based on legality, the application of social justice and the efficiency of public administration.

As an immediate task we shall attack the factors causing the cost of living increase so that Guatemalans, especially the lower income sector, that is to say, most of the people, can satisfy their basic individual and family needs.

I reaffirm today that agricultural development has been and will continue to be the most important aspect of our national economy. Therefore, my administration shall give the greatest attention and importance to agricultural activities in order to guarantee a stable, adequate and diversified supply of food for Guatemalans, the necessary products for the agricultural industry, the diversification of agricultural exports, and the rational use and conservation of renewable natural resources. [applause]

The government's agricultural forces will institute programs to promote, train and give technical and financial assistance to the small worker and the medium-sized producer. Since it is true that the existing land distribution is a permanent source of friction, [words indistinct] the peasant is victimized by unjust systems, the rural worker will receive special treatment. He shall be supplied with available land and will be properly organized. We shall create new sources of employment with suitable remuneration, creating small and medium agricultural industries and crafts to absorb the existing manpower now unemployed or underemployed and raise their standard of living so they can contribute to national progress.

We have also proposed establishment of an integral program for handling of renewable natural resources designed to reestablish the ecological relationship and prevent the extinction or abuse of these resources, thereby insuring the life of both man and animal. Likewise, my administration will strictly maintain a vigilant attitude toward the exploitation of our nonrenewable natural resources with the understanding that Guatemala's wealth, in and below the soil, should be dedicated to satisfying the needs of the people.

I repeat in this sacred hall my administration's determination to promote the development of industry, tourism, mining and the hyrdrocarbons industry in order to raise the standard of living of Guatemalans and to achieve our economic independence and end our energy and technological dependence.

But in order to improve the standard of living and well-being of all our people, we must create programs and services that will insure their accessibility to education, art and culture. We must also protect their health and insure housing and employment in order to achieve socioeconomic justice. We also seek to turn over infrastructure into a strong factor for decentralization. We shall promote this in such a manner that national development will take place in an integrated manner, especially in the agricultural sector where the benefits will go mainly to the rural population.

But I must repeat that, in order to achieve the goals we seek, it is indispensable to have the patriotic participation of all Guatemalans, and hence I demand the legitimate participation of the people in general so that, acting within a democratic framework [words indistinct] the right to dissent, we will contribute toward the constant search for the truth which will lead to the common good.

I urge Guatemalans not to view themselves as victors or vanquished but as a united family with the same rights and duties. I call upon you to forget rancor and strife so that as brothers we can say together, with patriotic responsibility: Let us all work together now. [applause]

Therefore, I hope that the deputies, regardless of their ideological beliefs, will perform their legislative work efficiently to benefit the great majority, understanding that the honorable representatives of the broad front will be ready to make any sacrifice to fulfill the promises we made to the people during our campaign. [applause]

My administration will make every effort to promote the Central American integration process, improving its structure so that its benefits will be enjoyed but by all Central Americans, not just a privileged minority. We shall maintain especially cordial relations with the Central American peoples and governments that propose means to achieve common aspirations so that some day we can create a single great union. [applause]

With profound Central Americanist devotion, and for the sake of peace and brotherhood of our peoples, my administration fraternally urges the Salvadoran and Honduran peoples to find a prompt solution to their differences. Guatemala offers its best services and its cordial, responsible and (?disinterested) mediation. The time has come for our united nations to envisage a common future in which discord has disappeared forever. We are brothers and therefore should live as such. [applause]

We will not cease to defend our legitimate territorial rights, particularly as far as Belize is concerned. As we will be firm in our demands, we will also adopt civilized attitudes to reach a peaceful, negotiated settlement, taking into account the interests of the Belizeans and without acting behind the backs of the Guatemalan people, who are, ultimately the ones who will ratify or rectify what my government decides in the implementation of a proper and worthy formula for Guatemala. [applause]

We are aware of the fact that no nation can live isolated from the rest of the international community, and Guatemala is no exception. For this reason, my government will strengthen its relations with all friendly countries, and if it conforms to national interests, my government will make effective efforts to establish links of friendship with any nation whose government respects the norms that regulate international coexistence and the principle of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries. [applause]

We will also fulfill the obligations of the Guatemalan state. We will abide by the treaties and agreements signed by Guatemala, and we will fundamentally contribute to international peace and to the respect for human rights as envisaged in the UN Charter.

Finally, I want to pay homage to former President of the Republic Division Gen Kjell Eugenio Laugerud Garcia for the patriotic devotion he demonstrated during his term in office. I want to assure him that his work will be continued, that it will not be left uncompleted. [applause]

Deputies, countrymen, today, with arrival in office of a deeply nationalistic government that is prepared to conduct a dialog and to negotiate and that favors participation by many sectors with the firm aim of strengthening Guatemala's republican goals through a true democratic opening and a genuine desire to protect the interests of the majority, we must emphasize that Guatemalans reject despotism and arbitrariness. We also repudiate anarchy and any break of the axiological norms of our historical traditions. In urging you to accept our commitment to peace, I also demand of all of you to observe the law so that we can make Guatemala into a fatherland where justice and liberty will be enjoyed by all of the people. [applause]

And to conclude, with your permission, I am going to speak to my fellow countrymen from (Chihe), because they, in the countryside, in the villages, in the municipalities, are also listening to their radios. [Lucas speaks for 2 minutes in Indian dialect]

GOVERNMENT TO RENEW RELATIONS WITH PANAMA

PA021932Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1923 GMT 2 Jul 78 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 2 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government announced today that it will renew diplomatic relations with Panama. The announcement added that the new government headed by Gen Romeo Lucas, which assumed power yesterday, considers that the present break of diplomatic relations with the Panamanian Government is unjustified.

NEW VICE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES FOREIGN POLICY

PA021612Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1908 GMT 1 Jul 78 PA

[By Alberto Flores]

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemala's international policy, including inter-Central American trade and trade with third countries, will be influenced by Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer, who took office today, Saturday, along with President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia. The vice president, a doctor in international law, made a statement to this effect in discussing the role of the vice president during an interview granted to ACAN before the innauguration. He said that, in addition to his purely constitutional function--to replace the president--"the vice president must act as a counselor and an adviser. He must cooperate in those areas in which he has special knowledge."

Referring specifically to himself, he said: "In my case, my field is international and integrational law." However, he added that he is also knowledgeable in the areas of foreign trade and municipal law.

Three subjects were emphasized in the interview--the Central American Common Market, the century-old British-Guatemalan dispute over the territory of Belize and trade with the rest of the world.

Villagran Kramer answers concisely and specifically like the academician he is, as the university professor who is accustomed to questions. "I have my own ideas," he had told ACAN-EFE on a previous occasion. His answers reveal that he has thought about the subjects presented to him.

We find the Central American Common Market facing problems, he said, but we have the intention and firm determination to contribute to its reorganization, overcoming differences. "We will seek the most appropriate paths and we propose to act directly but respectfully," he said.

With regard to Belize, he mentioned a rapprochement with the Caribbean area, particularly the English-speaking islands, "which have a strong influence on the development of Belize. There is a fertile field for an understanding that will bring about a settlement, but on the basis of maintaining peace," he said.

With regard to foreign trade, Villagran Kramer feels that there must be "an opening toward all markets capable of purchasing our products and of giving us the technology and other goods that are indispensable to us in our search for and programming of national development."

"Guatemala cannot remain isolated from international commitments. Instead, with a sense of realism, it must end its isolation," the vice president said emphatically.

Finally, he said that violence can and must be curbed by means of a rational and well-thought-out commitment to peace among Guatemalans. However, he said that this curbing of violence entails opening the door to a greater channeling of popular expression. He agrees that, to this end, there must be "a broad political opening that will permit the registration of new parties." But there must also be an amendment of the law, including the constitution, "if this is necessary to achieve the pacification of the country."

NICARAGUA

POLICE ARREST STUDENTS IN ATTEMPT TO BREAK STRIKE

PA302338Y Managua Radio Corpracion in Spanish 1720 GMT 30 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Approximately 20 students have been arrested by the police in Managua and Granada as part of a repressive plan to break the high school student strike which is underway throughout the country. From Granada it was learned that six students have been arrested. Two of them have been sentenced to 180 days in jail by a police judge. In Managua police early this morning evicted students who had occupied the Miguel de Cervantes Institute. Twelve of the students were arrested. In addition student leaders have reported other isolated arrests.

The students have joined the hunger strike declared 1 week ago by several newsmen who are demanding that the government authorize the operation of Mi Preferida radio station, which was closed for 60 days by order of the radio and television office on the charge that it had broadcast false news.

The student strike is underway in most government schools in the cities of Leon, Managua, Granada, Masaya, Carazo and Matagalpa. The popular sector supports the students by circulating declarations through the communications media.

The government, through the Education Ministry, has tried to break the strike by invoking the school code, but the students have failed to respond. The government's attitude and police repression have generated the student unrest.

CONGRESS APPROVES CANCELLATION OF INDUSTRIAL DECREES

PA301553Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0146 GMT 30 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 29 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Congress has definitely approved an initiative from the executive branch partially canceling the industrial classification decrees. Among other things, the implementation of this law--approved yesterday, Wednesday, by the Senate--means that a good many industrialists will now be forced to pay income tax, which the treasury had not been receiving since 1958.

It is estimated that among 500 reclassified industries, over 100 of them will be included in the list of enterprises that will have to pay income taxes. It is also estimated that during the first year of this law's implementation the Nicaraguan state will receive some $7 million from those industrial enterprises which do not reinvest their profits to expand their productive capacity.

VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ COMMENTS ON AFRICA

PA021302Y Paris AFP in English 1255 GMT 2 Jul 78 PA

[Text] Madrid, July 2 (AFP)--The American secret service could have provoked the Katangan invasion of Shaba, Zaire, Cuban deputy prime minister [as received] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said in an interview published in the Madrid daily EL PAIS today. Mr Rodriguez said President Jimmy Carter may have been deliberately misinformed about the situation in Zaire, the paper reported. The deputy premier noted that the CIA could have incited the Katangan uprising in order to unleash a struggle against the Cuban and Soviet presence in Africa, the paper said.

Mr Rodriguez accused the Chinese of helping to train the troops of Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko, whom he described as one of the most corrupt government leaders of the world, and of the rebel Angolan movement, the FNLA, the paper reported. It added that Mr Rodriguez stressed that all Cubans in Africa were invited by a legitimate government.

Regarding the French military operation in Kolwezi, Mr Rodriguez said it merely resulted in widespread carnage, EL PAIS reported.

HAVANA RADIO DEFENDS CUBA'S NONALINEMENT

PA010245Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jul 78 PA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In recent months the Western capitalist press and several officials of imperialist countries and various nations represented in the nonalined movement have been waging a campaign apparently aimed at undermining the nonalined countries sixth summit meeting slated to be held in Cuba in September 1979.

In his speech at Annapolis several weeks ago, U.S. President James Carter said that Cuba's policy in Africa is destroying the nonalined movement. For its part, the Chinese press has launched a major campaign aimed at denying Cuba its role as a nonalined country. During a trip abroad, PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua made several statements which sought to uphold this thesis.

On 21 June Mobutu Sese Seko, chief of the Zairian regime, cynically remarked that his country will not participate in the summit meeting because Cuba is too alined. By this he was referring to the close ties between our country and the Soviet Union.

In truth this campaign was intensified after our internationalist combatants fought alongside the Angolan liberationist forces against the South African racists and alongside revolutionary Ethiopia's brave troops against the attacks unleashed by Somalia, encouraged and supported by imperialism. In truth some believe that nonalinement is equivalent to passivity and conformism and approving a situation which in the end benefits imperialists and expansionists of all types.

Cuba's position has always been very clear: We are on the side of the revolutionary peoples and movements fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid, and we are alined in favor of socialism and against imperialism.

In Latin America Cuba endorses Puerto Rico's independence and Panama's full sovereignty, and it opposes proimperialist tyrannies such as that in China, with which the Maoist Chinese are alined. As regards Africa, we are alined against imperialist intervention and that of the NATO colonial powers and against the exploitation of the African countries' natural wealth. In Asia we support the Vietnamese people, current victims of the treason being directed by the Chinese leadership.

In his salutation speech at the 11th congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists, which was held in Balgrade in late June, Guillermo Garcia, a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba, referred to this point when he said that our country approved the thesis that Africa should be for Africans. What it rejects, he stressed, is the concept that Africa should be exploited by the imperialist monopolies while presenting this as Africa for Africans when in truth it is a case of Africa for the monopolies.

Guillermo Garcia added that several enemies of the people have accused Cuba of trying to divide the nonalined movement, adding that those who believe that the meetings of that organization should be colorless, odorless and agreeable to all political specimens may arrive at the same conclusions as the imperialists and the enemies of the revolutionary and liberation movements of Africa, Asia and Latin America. He similarly refuted those who contend that the defense of international peace and detente is equivalent to a freezing of mankind's social development.

On the subject of our ties with the Soviet Union, which the enemy has sought to destroy, he said that we have received from that country important political, moral, economic and commercial aid. They are not gifts, he underscored, but fraternal Soviet aid which the Cuban people appreciate deeply and pay for now and will continue to pay for in the future with the fruits of their economic effort.

Further on, the Cuban leader recalled that [words indistinct] we have defended our freedom and sovereignty as well as those of other peoples. He added that various nations have counted on weapons from this same source to defend their freedom. Despite the campaign unleashed by imperialism and its agents in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world, Cuba continues preparing for the nonalined summit meeting in order to give a cordial welcome to all chiefs of state and of government of the nonalined countries who will come to the Cuban capital in September 1979.

DATES SUGGESTED FOR NONALINED CONFERENCES

FL011655Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1611 GMT 1 Jul 78 FL

[Text] The nonalined summit conference to be held in Havana in 1979 will begin on 3 September, according to a proposal made by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca to Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed, whose country presides over the movement. The Cuban proposal also includes the dates for meetings prior to the summit and requests that the information be disseminated to all members for final approval.

The dates are as follows: Tuesday, 28 August, and Wednesday, 29 August--meeting of Coordinating Bureau at the ambassadorial level and officials; Thursday, 30 August, Friday, 31 August, and Saturday, 1 September--meeting of foreign ministers; Sunday, 2 September--off day; and from 3 to 7 September, inclusive--summit conference of chiefs of state and government of the nonalined movement.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONCLUDES REGULAR SESSION

Proposal on Local Organs

FL301905Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1805 GMT 30 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The National Assembly has agreed that administrative representatives should not be required to participate, as part of their duties, in district assembly meetings held to hear delegates' reports. The proposal was made by Deputy Faustino Perez, who said that in this manner the delegate's work would be more effective. The National Assembly accepted the opinion formulated in a report by the commission on people's government local organs, which states that if the administrative representative is always present, the exercise of one of the most important functions of the delegate--to submit reports on his actions to his constituents--would be restrained. A proposal by Deputy Joel Domenech transferring the study on partial payment of electric bills to the industries commission was also adopted following prolonged debate.

Session Concludes

FL302130Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2048 GMT 30 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The 1978 first ordinary session of the National People's Government Assembly concluded this afternoon at the Karl Marx Theater in Havana with a minute of silence to pay tribute to the memory of revolution's martyr Josue Pais on the 20th anniversary of his death. During today's session the deputies to the high body took up a total of seven reports, some of which were approved and others were postponed for the next session.

The working sessions of the National People's Government Assembly began last Wednesday and continued uninterruptedly until today. In his closing remarks, Blas Roca proposed that a speech made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro this morning be used as study and work material. The proposal was approved unanimously.

RENE ANILLO RECEIVES SOUTH YEMEN ENVOY

LD301631Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Ali, PDRY ambassador to the socialist republic of Cuba, today met Comrade Rene Anillo, Cuban first vice foreign minister. During the meeting, the brother ambassador reivewed with him the recent developments in our country and the abortive reactionary coup attempt. The Cuban deputy foreign minister expressed to the brother ambassador Cuba's full solidarity with our people and revolution, led by the Unified Political Organization--National Front.

COLOMBIAN EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES

FL012300Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2122 GMT 1 Jul 78 FL

[Text] Colombian Education Minister Rafael Rivas Posado arrived in our country this morning accompanied by a delegation. Cuban Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez welcomed his Colombian counterpart, who is accompanied by his wife Isabel (Allano) Rivas, (Ernest Zambrano), assistant dean of the school of medicine of the University of Medellin, and Vice Minister Doris Ferrer, among others. During its stay in our country, the Colombian delegation will observe a program of activities which include visits to the ministries of Education and Higher Education, the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation, the Academy of Sciences and the Jose Marti pioneer camp. During the visits, the members of the delegation will be briefed on Cuba's educational, scientific and cultural development.

JAMAICA

TEN-PART COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CUBA

FL281545Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Jun 78 p 1 FL

[Text] A team of three Cuban doctors arrived in the island last week to take up duties.

The team, comprising two psychiatrists and one pediatrician, will be assigned to the Bellevue and Bustamante hospitals in the corporate area.

Their assignment in Jamaica forms part of the medical assistance given to Jamaica by Cuba for which an agreement was signed by the two countries yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The doctors, the GLEANER understands, are undergoing training in English language for three months, after which they will be assigned to the hospitals.

The ten-point agreement covering medical assistance and other areas to co-operation and collaboration between Jamaica and Cuba was signed yesterday afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, concluding one week of negotiations of the Joint Cuba-Jamaica commission.

The agreement provides for assistance from Cuba in the areas of construction; agriculture, with emphasis on the control of the sugar cane smut disease; health, covering additional medical personnel to come to the island; education, with Cuba offering scholarships to Jamaicans; science and technology; tourism; women's affairs; fishing; sports and trade.

Signing on behalf of the Government of Jamaica was the Hon. Eric Bell, minister of finance, while the vice president of the State Committee for Economic Co-operation, Senor Hector Rodriquez Llompart, signed on behalf of the Cuban Government.

It was the third such agreement between Jamaica and Cuba since closer ties with the two countries were developed, and according to the parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Derrick Heaven, it was another milestone in Cuba-Jamaica co-operation.

The minister of finance, speaking on behalf of the government, said that the joint co-operation between Jamaica and Cuba was already becoming an example of the kind of cooperation and collaboration which countries should have. It was fitting, he said, for Jamaica and Cuba to provide such an example for the rest of the world.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO ACQUIRE DAILY NEWS

FL301410Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 FL

[Excerpt] Jamaica's other morning newspaper, the DAILY NEWS, is to be acquired by the government to ensure that it "will continue to be published."

With this acquisition the government will now own all the electronic media and the daily press save for the GLEANER publications. A news release from the API [Agency for Public Information] last night said that the prime minister had announced that after a careful review of the newspaper's financial position, the cabinet had decided that "in the national interest" the government will form a company to acquire the assets of Communications Corporation of Jamaica Ltd., owners of the DAILY NEWS.

GUYANA

TUC BACKS CONSTITUTION PLAN OF PNC

FL301350Y Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 26 Jun 78 p 2 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Sun. (CANA)--The Guyana Trades Union Congress (TUC), umbrella body for the country's labour movement, this afternoon voted by a wide majority to support controversial government plans here for a change of constitution. But by the 104-47 vote the movement decided at the same time to demand that government keep its commitment to hold general elections within 15 months after a scheduled July 10 referendum. The TUC has also empowered its executive council to begin the drafting immediately of its own version of what the new constitution should be.

This draft should contain referendum protection for those articles considered by the labour movement to be so desirable and also protection for labour.

Final Draft

It should be taken to another conference of the TUC before being sent to a proposed constituent assembly, which would make the final draft of the new constitution.

Meanwhile, Guyana's Marxist opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) has said in a statement it is prepared to hold talks with the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) at any level, provided Prime Minister Forbes Burnham uses his good offices to bring an end to violence against PPP members and others. The PPP, however, maintained its position that the July 10 referendum on constitutional changes was intended as a vehicle to postpone general elections, constitutionally due by October next, maintain the PNC in power indefinitely, and rig the constitution. To institutionalise a "PNC minority authoritarian one party state de facto is not de jure."

"They will certainly not solve the grave crisis and definitely pave the way for serious confrontation," the PPP declared.

URUGUAY

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCUSSES INFLATION, EXPORTS

PY290303Y Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Economy and Finance Minister Valentin Arismendi has reiterated that the timing and quantity of wage increases are up to (?Uruguayan) businessmen. Arismendi told Radio Carve that the government will only establish a minimum wage increase. Regarding the inflationary process, he said that this year it will be much lower than in 1977. He also indicated that exports of nontraditional goods will increase this year. In this regard he said that the 25 percent [of exports, consisting of nontraditional products] in the past will total more than 50 percent this year. Regarding reimbursements, he said that they continue dropping, that this initiative only needs to be reaffirmed. He said that reimbursements must be eliminated gradually, replacing them in ways not involving subsidies to exports, in order to avoid protectionist policies of the purchasing countries.

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